

plant species from the sedge family such as Carex folliculata var. folliculata (Sedge), Carex complanata (Sedge), Carex lurida (Sedge), Eleocharis tuberculosa (A spike-rush), Rhynchospora glomerata (A beak-rush), and Scleria triglomerata (A nutrush). A population of Danthonia epilis (Bog oat-grass) also occurs in the bog. This species has a North Carolina Status of Significantly Rare.

Description of Faunal Communities and Rare Animal Populations:

Cattail Creek Bog occurs on a parcel of land that is under conversion to longleaf pine. The pine saplings are small and creates forest/edge habitat with the surrounding parcels. All the birds noted during the animal survey were forest/edge or non-forest species except for Vireo olivaceus (Red-eyed vireo). The forest/edge birds include Cathartes aura (Turkey vulture), Melanerpes carolinus (Red-bellied woodpecker), Melanerpes erythrocephalus (Red-headed woodpecker), Contopus virens (Eastern wood-pewee), Pipilo erythrophthalmus (Eastern towhee), and Piranga rubra (Summer tanager). The non-forest bird species noted include Zenaidura macroura (Mourning dove), Dendroica discolor (Prairie warbler), Geothlypis trichas (Common yellowthroat), Icteria virens (Yellow-breasted chat), Passerina cyanea (Indigo bunting), and Spizella pusilla (Field sparrow).

The site also provides potential habitat for Crotalus horridus (Timber rattlesnake), Lampropeltis triangulum elapsoides (Scarlet kingsnake), and Sistrurus miliarius (Pygmy rattlesnake).

Management/Protection Recommendations:

Controlled burns are necessary to maintain an open canopy in the bog and ensure the survival of the uncommon herb species including Sarracenia flava (Trumpet plant) and Danthonia epilis (Bog oat-grass).

Possible means of protection include land acquisition by a land trust, a land exchange between the U.S.F.S. - Uwharrie National Forest and the private landowner, or a conservation easement with a cooperative management agreement with a land trust.